# The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

# VISITING THE WRECK.

Parties Go to Gay's Head in Search of Their Relatives' Remains.

Bodies Found on the Beach in Huts and Other Places.

Painful and Affecting Scenes as the Frozen and Mangled Corpses are Identified,

Purser Spaulding's Story of the Disaster-Corrected List of the Survivors.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 20.-The awful feeling of gloom which has prevailed all along this part of the coast since the terrible dis-aster to the steamer City of Columbus seemed to grow more intense as this morning dawned and showed heavy banks of lowering clouds, which seemed to hang over the entire coast like a funeral pall. The streets were filled with people who, for two days, had been rushing here in every train in the hope of obtaining some intelligence concerning loved ones. There has been but little information to give to these auxious inquirers, as all of these odies thus far brought ashore have been identified as quickly as they have been landed.

identified as quickly as they have been landed, and then sent to their late homes. Very little business has been done here since the announcement of the disaster.

There has been a deplorable tack of system in regard to the disposal of the bodies which have been picked up at the various points along the coast. Stray bodies of victims have been recovered by various craft plying through the Vineyard sound and taken to widely separated points. It is reported here that several bodies have been picked up by schooners and landed at Edgartown, Wood's Holl, and Vineyard Havon. It positively known that there are now eleven bodies at Vineyard Haven, but the number at other ports cannot be ascertained at present, owing

known that there are now eleven bodies at Vineyard Haven, but the number at other ports cannot be ascertained at present, owing to the fact that there is no regular communication between these various ports.

To-day, for the first time since the disaster, communication was held with Gay Head, which point has been the center of interest concerning the wreck. It has been hitherto inaccessible owing to the heavy sea which has been running along the coast for several days. The steaming Nellie, Capt. Church, of this port, has made herself the chief topic of conversation among residents and visitors by her remarkable success in picking up bodies. Yesterday she cruised about off the eastward point of Gay Head, and took five bodies out of the water, all of which were identified here except one, which is is held by Medical Examiner Taylor. At daylight this morning the several newspaper correspondents here chartered the tug Nellie for a cruise off Gay Head with the object, if the weather and sea permitted, to board the wreck and make a landing at Gay Head, which latter point had not yet been visited. Several gentlemen who had lost relatives by the disaster, and who were eager to visit the point where information could be quickly

which later point had not yet been visited. Several gentlemen who had lost relatives by the disaster, and who were eager to visit the point where information could be quickly obtained, were invited to join in the trip, and the following accepted the invitation:

Rev. C. M. Dunning, of Lawrence, Mass., who was looking for the remains of his brother-in-law, Henry L. Batchelder, a retired Boston coal merchant: A. J. Merrill, the Boston tailor, who was looking for the body of his brother, James A. Merrill; Dr. Kellogg, of Boston, in search of his mother's remains; C. E. Daniels, of Lawrence, Mass., overseer of the Pendleton mills, making a search for his wife and 17-year old son; C. R. Hartwell, of Lawrence, looking for the remains of his sister, wife of C. E. Daniels; J. H. Thatcher, of New Bedford, searching for the body of Fred Sargent, in behalf of the Odd Feilows of New Bedford; Mr. Pelyea, of Boston, looking for his sister, Mrs. R. B. Pelyea, and niece; Mrs. Alice Atkinson and Mr. Cur-Mrs. Alice Atkinson and Mr. Curand niece; Mrs. Alice Atkinson and Mr. Currier, of Fitchburg, Mass., in search of the body of Mr. Kellogg, of Fitchburg, a near relative. At dawn a heavy northeast snow-storm was prevailing, but by 8 o'clock the weather ind. had moderated sufficiently warrant the tug Nellio in venturing into the Sound. At that hour the party boarded the tug, which was commanded and piloted by Capt. Hart. Within two hours the Nellie had steamed within sighting dis-tance of the wreck. Upon approaching closer It was ascertained that about fifty feet of the bow and deck were out of water of the bow and deek were out of water, the bow resting as heretofore upon the rocks of Devil's Bridge, while the stern was slewed around a point or two into deep water. From a distance it appeared as if three bodies were hanging to the rathines of the mizzen

the time the Nellie had run within cannon-shot distance the snow had changed cannon-anot distance the snow had changed to sloct, the wind began blowing fiercely from the north northeast, and it was found impossible to approach within a quarter of a mile of the wreck, owing to the fact that the ledge forming the Devil's bridge extended that distance to the eastward of the ship. The Nellie skirred the buyon, the gast and The Nellie skirted the buoy on the east, and ran within an eighth of a mile of the wharf, landing at Gay Head light. The sea was running so high that the tug could not approach the wharf, and a yawl was launched, in which some of the correspondents and some of the visitors set out for Gay Head. It was only with great difficulty that the party landed, as waves twenty feet high dashed over the frail structure of tiles and boards. All landed safely, however, and proceeded to the lighthouse. Here it was learned that ten persons, all told, had landed safely from the wreck, all of whom were alive, and, under the circumstances, doing remarkably well.

randy went, use found alive at Gay Head are as fol-: Wm. Spaulding, of Boston, purser; y Collins, Taunton, second assistant en-Henry Collins, Taunton, second assistant en-gineer; John Hines, Boston, fireman; Thos. Butler, Prince Edward island, fireman; Wm. N. MacDonald, Boston, quartermaster; Thes. O'Leary, seaman; Michael Kennedy and Edward O'Brien, St. John's, N.

ard O Brien, St. John's, N. F. Furser Spaulding was found in the residence the keeper of the lighthouse, his head done bandage and wearing the clothes in which he swam from the wreck to the life boat. While the officers and seamen were relating their experiences the visitors, guided by native half breeds, started to various points in the vicinity where bodies had been reported as being placed after having been picked up by the natives along the

A vehicle was hired, and the first place vis ited was the "meeting house," a dilapidated and storm-beaten church in one of the wildest places on that wild and dreary coast. Here were found five bodies-four men and one were round live bodies—four men and one woman. As the party entered the tumble-down temple of worship and beheld the out-stretched forms on the floor Mr. A. S. Pelyea, of Lynn, of the visiting party, cried out, "That is my dear niece Alice!" and he knott before the prostrate and disfigured remains, weeping convulsively. The grief of the man was contagious, and there were few dry eyes among the members of the party. Mrs. Atkinson's remains were horribly mangled and were covered with blood from head to foot. The top of her head was crushed in, with the eyes starting out of the sockets and nose dismonubered. She had the sockets and nose dismembered. She had on only her undergarments, and was identified by them. Mr. Currier, who had been walking among the other bodies, uplifted the heavy turpaudu which covered the last of the odies to be examined, which proved to be but of George Kellogg, of Fitchburg, in at of George Kellogg, of Fitchburg, in arch of whose body Mr. Currier had come, be remaining three bodies were unidenti-

that of a passenger, washed ashore yesterday.
Mr. Kellegg left the vessel in the boat with Quartermaster MacDonald, and had worked at the our until he drepped dead from exhaustion and exposure.

The party then proceeded to the beach, where it was reported a number of bodies wore lying. As one of the natives lifted the tarpaulin from the form of the first victim reached, Rev. Mr. Dunning, of Lawrence, dropped upon his knees and grasped the frozen and extended hands of the corpse, crying: "Ch! Merciful God! It is Henry; it is Heury Batcheider, my poor sister's busband! Poor Henry! Dear boy, farewell!" Here the reversed gentleman was overcome with emotion and wept hysterically as he lowered the frozen tarpaulin over the corpse. Then the gentleman started on a long trainp over the barren waste through a foot of snow to a int where it was reported there were more bodies. A laborious walk of three miles brought the searchers to a most desolate cabin, situated on that part of the Gay Head bluff known as Lobsterville. Nothing but a vast expanse of sea and snow could be seen from this locality. On entering the cabin, which was watched over by a half-breed woman, Mr. Pelyea discovered the body of his sister, Mrs. A. B. Folyea, of Lynn. Mr. Pelyea was much affected and cried bitterly when he saw the sheeking condition of the remains. The body was horribly mutilated from contact with wreckage and probably by being dashed on the jagged rocks of Gay Head bluff. Unlike the face of her niece, that of Mrs. Pelyea wore a calm expression. The niece, Mrs. Atkinson, had her hands full of hair, which had evidently been torn from her head in the agony of death. There were five other bodies in the hut, four being men and one a mulatto woman. No one was able to identify any, of these, and the party proceeded to the beach along the rocky shore other bodies in the hut, four being men and one a mulatto woman. No one was able to identify any, of these, and the party proceeded to the beach along the rocky shore back to Gay Head light. Along this stretch of shore were found nine corpses, all more or less disfigured, the face of each wearing such less disfigured, the face of each wearing such an expression of horror as would be calculated to haunt the beholder. None of the corpses along the beach was identified, and all were left where they were placed by the natives, who had recovered them from the water. Later in the day they were moved to places of shelter along the coast. The natives would not allow the bodies to be removed unless the expenses of recovering them were paid.

hem were paid.

By this time the storm had begun to in-By this time the storm had begun to increase, and shortly a heavy gale was blowing from the northeast, accompanied by snow and sleet. It was piercingly cold, and everything was coated with ico. The bodies of Mrs. Pelyes, of Lynn; Mrs. Atkinson, of Woodstock, N. B.; Mr. Kellegg, of Fitchburg, and Mr. Batchelder, of Boston, were conveyed by a yoke of owen and cart to the wharf, where they were placed on board of the tug. While the visitors were searching for the remains of their relatives the officers and men of the wrecked vewel were relating their experiences at the lighthouse.

Purser Spaulding gives the following story

of their relatives the officers and men of the wrecked vessel were relating their experiences at the lighthouse.

Purser Spaulding gives the following story of the wreck: I retired at 10 o'clock Thursday night, at which time the steamer was off the Policek Rip lightship. I was awakened by the shock when the vessel first struck on the ledge. I hastily threw on my clothing, and, rushing out of my state room, inquired of the first person I met what time it was. A passenger replied, "3:50." The vessel kept grinling on the rocks for several minutes after the first shock, each heavy sea alternately forcing her on and off the slope of the ledge. I met First Officer Fuller a moment after icame out of my room, which was on the hurricane deck. Fuller was then on the portside, amidships, working at the davits. I said to Fuller: "What does this mean?" He said: "It seems to me we are on the Devil's Bridge, and,s if so, we are lost." I asked him how much deeper the ship would sink, and he replied: 'No deeper.' I then went into the cabin, and there saw Charles House, the second steward. I said to him, "Get your crowd out, knock on the doors and pull the passengers in state rooms to get up and go to social hall on the hurricane deck. He went through the starboard side of the main cabin knocking on all the doors of the staterooms, and I went through the port side doing the same. on all the doors of the staterooms, and I went through the port side doing the same. I rapped at every door on my side of the Before I reached the last door on the port side the vessel keeled over. There were a number of passongers in the saloon, and I called out to them to save themselves as best they could. I then rushed through the main sailou and up the stairease, climbing up to the weather side of the deck. The vessel keeled over so far on the port side that all the state rooms on that side of the ship were completely submerged. On the weather side of the deck there were three or four passengers. We sawed there for a few moments. When the there were three or four passengers. We stayed there for a few moments. When the ship righted and settled there was a terrible scene of confusion on the deck. Men and women, some with children in their arms clambered up to the deck, clinging frautically to every available projection that offered assistance. They crowded upon each other so fast that they could not be counted as they rushed upon deck, only to be met by some monstrous wave, and swept off inte the sea. Groans, yells, and curses contended with the fury of the gale. Women shrieked and men shouted themselves hoarse. Men and women clutched each other regardlessly. shouting all the while and struggling with each other in fremzied attempts to secure every coigne of vantage. But this soul-rending sight could not last long. Sea after sea swept over the ship, carrying off everything not made of iron. It had been blowing moderately when I retired, but now it was a hurricane. Still the moon shone brilliantly and the land was plainty

visible. I saw Chief Steward Pitman onder and told him to take to the rigging. I saw at this time eight or ten men hanging to the at this time eight or tea men hairing to the starbard rigging. The chief steward and I went into the mainten with a passenger. A very few moments after the vessel struck she keeled over aft, then shifted her position slightly, as if aliding down off the ledge, and the after part of the ship filled and sank. As the stern went down the vessel righted, and the swell carried her head eel righted, and the swell extriced her head up again on the ledde, when she settled permanently, apparently between houlders or on a hard bottom. I don't think she shifted her position more than fifteen feet after she first strock. The sea at this time was making a clean sweep over the ship, and the wind was blowing hard. From the mainten I saw the life reflection of the rest of the inviscory.

the life raft on the after part of the nurrican house. There were half a dozen men stand-ing as if waiting for a wave to launch it into the sea. One of the firemen cut the lashings with a razor. While the vessel was lying on ber port side I saw one of the port boats launched and upset."

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The list of the saved from the wreck of the City of Columbus foots up twenty-nine, including those at Gay Head, dose names have been ascertained, and the whose names have been ascertained, and the additional name of Capt S. Vance, of North Truro, Nova Scotia. The steamer Speedwell on Friday, while searching for bodies at a distance of several miles from the place where the steamer sank, came across one of the lifeboats of the City of Columbus full of water and sunk nearly to the water's edge. In the boat tossing about in the water, as the waves raised or lowered the boat was found the apparently.

or lowered the boat, was found the apparently lifeless body of Capt. Vance. When taken on board the steamer it was found that life on board the steamer it was found that life was not extinct, and he was so far resuscitated as to be able to walk with help when landed at Vineyard Haven. He is being cared for at that place, and aithough very weak, and suffering severely from his pretracted soaking in the ley water, he is doing as well as can be expected, and strong hopes of his ultimate recovery are entertained.

The corrected list of the survivors is as follows: Passengers—Horaco Waterhouse, of Bath, Me.; James Brown, Lawrence, Mass. F. W. Fairbuiks, Gorham, Me.; Capt. S. Vance, North Truro, Nova Scotla; George W.

one of them was that of a passenger died in the lifeboat on the way from wreck to the land. Another was Portland. Me.; Capt. F. R. Hammond,

Gouldsboro, Mo.: Eugene McCarthy (steerage), Somerville; J. H. Tibbetts, Somerville; G. T. Whiteomb (steerage), Hudson, Officers and crew—S. E. Wright, captain; A. A. Pitman, steward; Henry Collins, second assistant engineer; W. H. Spaulding, purser; H. A. Phillips, first assistant engineer; E. G. Briggs, porter; Thos. O'Leary, fireman; Furber Haoson, waiter; John Madden, seaman; Michael Kennedy, waiter; Edw. O'Brien, waiter; John White, seaman; John Hines, fireman; Robert Gallatt, of Cape lireton, seaman; Edw. Leary, seaman; Thos. Butler, Prince Edward island, fireman, and Quartermaster McDonald.

## THE TRIAL OF JAMES NUTT.

All the Evidence in-The Defense Want to Submit the Case Without Argument, but the Prosecution Object.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.-The last evidence in the trial of James Nutt was submitted yesterday. Counsel on both sides have handed their briefs to the court. A great improvement in Nutt's appearance was noticed when he came into court this forenoon. As he took his sent he said to a tipstave:

"Tell the reporters that I slept better last night than I have since I came here." Mrs. Nutt and hor daughter Lizzie made

their appearance shortly after the opening of the court. Miss Lizzie was bright looking and seemed to have regained her strength. Robert Mixley, the first witness summoned by the commonwealth in rebuttal, testified that Nutt had frequently met Dukes before the evening on which the latter was killed. At such meetings witness had never noticed anything peculiar or striking in the prisoner's appearance. The prosecution offered to prove by Mixley that when in Rochester, N. Y., James Nutt received a telegram announcing the death of Capt. Nutt, he said: "I will kill the man who killed my father." The court decided that the evidence would be incompetent in reputtal.

The court decided that the evidence would be incompetent in rebuttal.

C. C. Miner testified that on one occasion since Capt. Nutt's murder, while he was holding a conversation with Dukes, James Nutt, who was present, glauced hurriedly at Dukes, but said nothing.

Robert Hunter, a former schoolmate of the prisoner, said that the latter had a bad temper, but there was nothing that would lead him to think James was of unsound mind. James never learned fast in school. The defense here interrupted with the query: "Could he keep up with you?" When the witness responded: "Why, yes, sir," all present were convulsed with laughter, in which the prisoner joined heartily.

The prosecution then announced that they had no forther witnesses to call in rebuttal, and the defense said they had none to call in surrebuttal. This finished the testimony in the case, and Maj. Brown on the part of the defense presented points claiming that the necessed was cuttled to security in the case, and Maj. Brown on the part of the defense presented points claiming that the necessed was cuttled to security in the case, and Maj. Brown on the part of the defense presented points claiming that the necessed was cuttled to security in the case, and Maj. Brown on the part of the defense presented points claiming that the

the case, and Maj. Brown on the part of the defense presented points claiming that the accused was entitled to acquittal if at the time on the killing he was governed by a monomania, and that it is not necessary that the proof of insunity should be so conclusive as to remove all doubt; if the evidence removes all reasonable doubt, such doubt is the property of the defendant, and should secure his acquittal.

After recess Mayabal Swartzwelder for the

After recess Marshal Swartzwelder, for the defense, proposed that the case be submitted to the jury without argument and upon the charge of the court. This was a general surprise to the spectators and every eye was on

prise to the spectators and every eye was on Mr. Swartzwelder as he said:

Your lineous: There has been an anxiety on the part of the decease to relieve the jury and the public anxiety to complete this case as soon as possible. I now effor this angression with the consent of the other coursel. I suggestion with the consent of the other coursel. I suggestion with the consent of the other coursel. I suggestion with the consent of the other coursel, and the organism upon your honor's charge. I would not dare to submit such a proposition were I not condend that the jury are fully posed upon the case from the evidence received. I will venture to say that there is not a man on the jury—hay, in this courreom in Pitsburg or it a alwebray—but has made up his verdict on the case. Why, therefore, make it awood to hang pathos and oratory upon ? Your honor does not aft there for that purpose; nor does this jury. Thousands would like to hear the distinguished gentleman from Washington, but in justice to all i make this proposition.

Mr. Patterson vigorously resisted the sug-

Mr. Patterson vigorously resisted the sug-cestion and declined the proposition.

It was curious to note the actions of the audience white the two speeches were being delivered. Mr. Patterson spoke in a halfhearted manner. With his colleagues he had conducted the case as strongly as possihad conducted the case as strongly as possi-ble, but evidently keenly appreciated the fact that he stood alone, with perhaps the exception of Dukes's friends. Judge Stowe sustained Mr. Patterson, and announced an adjournment until Monday.

The arguments will consume seven hours. The judge's charge will be delivered on Tuesday morning. While the counsel were consulting about Monday's arrangements. Mrs. Nutt held a short conversation with he

Mrs. Nutt held a short conversation with her son. James's countenance brightened up when his mother approached, and after their talk was over a smile lit up his features for a

New York, Jan. 20.—Prodas Floranz, a tinsmith, of No. 342 East Forty-sixth street, was arrested last night for attempting to shoot Dr. Michael Angelo Farrie, of No. 217 East Forty-fifth street. About 8 o'clock the doctor was in his study with Mr. Finn, a patient, on the first floor of his house. patient, on the first floor of his house, when he was startled by the crashing of glass in the front window. Both gentlemen rushed to the street door, and Dr. Farrie saw a man run toward Third avenue. Mr. Finn fol-lowed the fugitive, caught him at Ferty-sixth street and Third avenue, and held him until Policeman Philip Farley arrived. The pris-oner, when questioned at the statics have oner, when questioned at the station house tor for the purpose of killing him. Floranz said he intented to commit the murder for the sake of his family, which he claimed had

been dishonored by the doctor.

It was ascertained that about a year ago the prisoner was attended by Dr. Farrie in Hellevue hospital. Floranz accosed Dr. Farie of being intimate with his wife afterward, and the outcome was a suit for damages brought by Mrs. Floranz against Dr. Farrie. In December last the jury awarded the plaintiff \$500.

# The Lynchers of Atchison to be Arrested,

Special Disputch.
STAUNTON, VA., Jan. 20.—The news has just been received that the commonwealth's attorney for Highland county has had the attorney for trightand county has had the body of E. A. Atchison, who was hung by a mob, disinterred and a second inquest heid. It was found that the wound which produced death, so far as the shooting was concerned, was in the neck where it joins the body, severing the carotid artery and the spinal column. The pistol used was a forty-four caliber "buil dog." Warrants have been issued for the arrest of H. M. Tomilison, J. A. Lightner, J. A. Chisterman, Giles Gum, Joe Beastie, Robert Warwick, Luther Wade, L. N. Gibson, and James Berson, who are known to Beastie, Robert Warwick, Luther Wade, L. N. Gibson, and James Berson, who are known to have been engaged in this affair. Only one man of the ten engaged in the mobbing has escaped detection. As yet none of the parties have been found. Counsel from this city has been retained, should they be brought to trial.

Going for the Liquor Dealers. CRICAGO, Jan. 20 .- The officers of the Citizens' League, an association whose obect is the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors, have outlined their attack upon the grand jury by challenging the right of a number of saloon keepers, who are members, to serve on the panel. This has occasioned a grand Jury by challenging the right of a number of saloon keepers, who are members, to serve on the panel. This has occasioned a sort of open war with the liquor dealers of this city, who have called a mass meeting for next Tuesday night to defend their confreres. The Citizens' League makes the claim that the grand jury has been made up heretofore with the sole view of defeating any indictments sought to be obtained against saloun keepers.

# Improving the Ministippi.

The President on Saturday approved the act making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river.

### IN FAR AWAY PERU.

Caceres Playing a Waiting Game for the Coveted Presidency.

He is Making Ready to Swoop Down and Annthilate Iglestar.

Special Letter, CALLAO, PERU, Dec. 25.—Rumors, as usual, fly thick and fast, especially as election time approaches. One the other day was to the effect that Iglesias had taken French leave, but it proved unfounded. It was positively announced that Caceres had come in, joined Iglesias, and been made minister of war. He has not come in and does not intend to do so. He has excellent advisers and is playing for higher stakes than a ministerial position. Conscious that his strength lies in the mountains, he does not wish to follow the Chilians tains, he does not wish to follow the Chilians down too far, and has taken up his position about eighty miles from Lima. He has sent in word to Iglesias that he will allow the elections for delegates to the assembly to proceed in those districts which he holds, it seems to be his plan to let congress meet and ratify the treaty; then the Chilians must go home and he can sear down upon the capital from his mountain heights, make short work of Iglesias and his men, and declare himself president, or, if a good chance occurs, intimidate the assembly and make them declare him so.

The government's so poor that they hardly know which way to turn to get money for

The government is so poor that they hardly know which way to turn to get money for daily expenses. They are making monopolies in many things and selling them, and raising money in many unauthorized ways; but what are they to do, having neither cash nor credit? I have nosiced that home papers speak of different vessels as having been bought by the Peruvian government for menof-war. They have not bought a single one. When Gen. Iglesias was to come from Trajillo to Ancon, before taking possession of Lima, his friends wished to buy a vessel, cail her a man-of-war, and bring him down in her. There was only one vessel available; that was the antiquated Italian man-of-war Archimede. The Italian government had pronounced her nuilt to make the voyage home, and she had the antiquated Italian man-of-war Archimede. The Italian government had pronounced har unfilt to make the voyage home, and she had been on the market some little time. The merchants here, knowing she was the one vessel that the Peruvians could make fill the bill, hurried to buy her, so as to squeeze the government. An Italian firm, Barabino Brothers, were the successful competitors, but it took so long to close the bargain and deliver the vessel that, by the time Barabino Brothers could soil, Iglesias had gone to Ancon in a chartered steamer belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation company, and was in Lima. The government would gladly buy the Archimede if they could get her on trust, but her present owners are entirely too sharp to make any such bargain.

In my last I wrote you about the English railroad to Lima, but there is also another way of getting there and in more comfortable as well as better appointed ears; that is, by the American line. The station at Callao is on a plazuela, or small plaza, which has a little garden in the center filled with flowers. The station is large and clean, and, as I said before, the cars are comfortable. This is the beginning of the most wonderful railroad in the world, but on that part of it between Callao and Lima our talented fellow country.

world, but on that part of it betwee the world, but on that part of it between Callao and Lima our talented fellow country-man, Don Enique Meiggs, did not have much opportunity of displaying his powers. Trains run every hour as on the English road, and the fare is the same, but the distance is less, being only seven miles.

Leaving Callao you follow the bay to the northward for cutter of distance making these.

northward for quite a distance, making two stops, one at a bathing place and another at Gaudalupe hospital. At this last station you notice the pretty garden of the station master, and the wallofa large fruitgarden, over which droop numberiess grape vines, and behind which you see the tops of many bauana and

one often saw here large herds of horses getting their meals, watched by soldiers. Then you come to cultivated fields, and you can watch them planting, irrigating, and reaping watch them planting, irrigating, and reaping on the same day in different fields all along the plain. The fields are quite large and the land very fertile, the climate being so equable they are enabled to raiso as many as three crops on a field in a year, and they secure perfect irrigation by their system of water diches. The water is led in certain directions about the plain in large ditches that are filled directly from the river smaller questless led in these from the river smaller questless less from these from the river, smaller ones lead from the from the river, smaller ones lead from these around every field, and still smaller ones carry the water between every row of vegetables, or, if grain is to be watered, the field is leveled, and as they are all lower than the large water ditches the whole field can be flooded. The principal crops seem to be potatoes, affails, corn, and garden truck. They use the rudest kind of tools. The plow racy as the radest sind of toos. The plow is of wood, and the exen that draw it are driven with a goal. Most of the cattle that you see are exen or bulls. They kill the cows for beef, keep the exen for work, and the bulls for bull fights. The water only each person to take his supply from them. The crops are gathered by hand, and sometimes are taken away in a cart, but generally on the backs of small donkeys and

The first station on the plain is at Villegas a large handsome house built by Don Henry Meiggs and owned by his son Henry, who, until a few months ago, lived there with his family. The house was built on top of an Indian mound and is approached by a lane hedged in with roses. The whole front of the house is draped with flowers, and the view from the broad plaza is magnificent. Just to the east of the house is the grave of Don Henry, marked by a simple cross. His family intend cutting us a handsome family but they. We marked by a simple cross. Its lathity intend putting up a handsome tomb, but they, like every one else here, have lost a good deal by the war. "Befo' de wan" they were all rich in Peru, like some people with us. Leaving here, you soon meet the Rimac river, which curves to pass through Lima,

and is a small, swift stream. Along its southern bank is quite a grove of Luca-lyptus trees that were planted by Don Henry, and the bit of woodland looks very beautiful here. On the other side of the track is a race course and a fine grand stand. This is called Caccha Meiggs, and was the work of

Don Heury.
There are three stations in Lima—one in the soborb of Monsorate; the second, close by the old vice regal bridge, is called Desamparadoes, and another, further east is marked by the Halta bridge that spans the river jubeyond it. MARGUERITE DICKERS.

Senator Miller on the Tariff Question. New York, Jan. 20.-The Saturday Night club gave its January dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. Among the guests who were present were Senator Warner Miller, Speaker Sheard, Congressman Frank Hiscock, Senator James Daly, Chief Justice Noah Davis, Gen. Anson McCook, and John T. Raymond. After the dinner Senator Miller was introduced as the first speaker. The was introduced as the first speaker. The next national contest, he said, would be on distinct sharp, and well defined principles. There were two sides to the tariff question. Let it be settled fairly. The democratic party having been defeated for the last quar-ter of a century or thereabouts could stand another defeat by making an open and straight canvass on the tariff question. He would not prophecy the result. A great many mon in the democratic party believe with the republicans on this question and vice versa. Let the lines be drawn. He had no respect for the citizens who would sacrifice his opinion for party sake. The last two wigh a elections in New York had been the health-

iest signs he had seen in twenty years. He did not rejoice in the defeat of the republican party, but the elections meant that if the people no longer believe in a party they will vote against it and that they are free from bondage. The differences of the republicans about the tariff were in degree. Those who control the democratic party believe protection to be altogather wrong. Let the question be settled at the polls. Other gentlemen followed with short speeches.

## EXCITEMENT IN CHINA.

Chinese Troops Landed on Hainan-Daily Conneils of War at Cairo-Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 20 .- The Times has a dispatch from Hoi-How, the northernmost city of the Island of Hainan, dated the sixteentl instant, stating that Chinese troops from Canton have been landed there, with stores and torpedoes. Great excitement prevailed among the Hainanese on account of this warlike demonstration. The English vice

consul has demanded the presence of a gun-boat, which is deemed very necessary.

Mail advices state that several Chinese bankers have recently committed suicide, owing to the unsettied political situation and the consequent deplorable state of the money market.

market.
DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Col. Stuart Knox, county grandmaster of Orangemen, has issued an appeal to the Orangemen of Tyrone to march on Thursday next and demand justice for the murder of young Griffen, who died of injuries received at Dromore on the first instant.

Mr. Parnell will visit Cork to-morrow, where he will deliver an address to his constituents.

stituents. The nationalist meeting announced to be held at Loughrea has been forbidden by proclamation. It is stated that steps are being taken to prohibit all further meetings

of nationalists.

CAIRO, Jan. 20.—There is nothing to indicate that the insurgents reported to be near
Khartoum belong to El Mahdi's forces. A Kharcoum belong to El Mahdi's forces. A council of war upon Soudan affairs sits daily. It is reported that negotiations have been opened between Egypt and Abyssinia, the latter demanding the cession of the Bogas territory and the port of Massowah under a threat that the king of Abyssinia will declare war with Egypt if this demand is refused. Egypt is willing to cede the territory of Bogas and the port of Zoulia, on condition that Abyssinia shall operate against El Mahdi, and this arrangement is regarded as probable.

Roustem Pachs, the native administrator

Roussem Pacha, the native administrator of domains, is dead. It is officially announced that the khedive has not the slightest intention of resigning.

LONDON, Jau. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette, editorially commenting upon Gen. Gordon's mission to Egypt, says that henceforth Great Britain has the full and undivided responsibility of the Soudan. Gen. Gordon, in going to the Soudan as the representative of the British government, must entail, as a natural corollary, the assumption of a similar responsibility for the affairs of Egypt proper.

O'Donnell's Confession a Lie.

DURLIN, Jan. 20 .- The brother of the late Patrick O'Donnell writes to the United Ireland newspaper denying the truth of the statement put into O'Donnell's mouth admitting ment put into O'Donnell's mouth admitting the willful murder of Carey. The brother says that from the day O'Donnell landed in England until the execution the only persons who spoke with him were Father Fleming, his counsel, and himself. O'Donnell, he says, never varied from his assertion that the mur-der was not one of deliberation, but that the act was done in self-defense.

# Abuses in the Navy.

The paymester general of the navy, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, called attention to certain abuses which have grown np under the system of commutation and sur-render of rations. The abuses complained of are the purchase of regular navy rations from fig trees.

From here, curving to the right, you pass out into the open plain, going at first through the invested, as the report states, a sort of low land, which is used for grazing glomeration of sweets, such as plants. marines and sailors by pay officers. The amounts thus received by the men would &c., as would totally unfit them for the work assigned to them." To remedy these abuses circulars have been addressed to pay officers by the paymaster general of the navy, limit ing the amount of rations that may be com-muted, and revoking the circular of May 16, 1881, which authorized the purchase of provisions by pay officers from culisted men and marines of the navy.

The Metropolitan Mass Meeting.

The Metropolitan M. E. church was filled last night with the opponents of the proposed license law, to take measures to oppose passage. Rev. Dr. Huntley presided. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Butler, Messrs. Price and Hall, in opposition to the

After the close of the speaking a resolution, offered by Mr. Brandt, was adopted "that a committee of 100 persons be appointed by the chair (Rev. Dr. Huntley) to wait upon con-gress and to oppose section 12 of the bill, and to take such further action to procure favor-able legislation for the temperance people of the District of Columbia as they may The committee will be appointed an early day this week.

The fears of the merchants along the river that a freshet was imminent have been considerably allayed by the cold wave that reached this city last night. Said one of "It will require at least one week of them: very warm weather to break up the ice, and until the ice breaks and the snow along the upper Potomac melts there is no danger of an overflow."

No Danger of a Freshet.

# Prof. Caughy's Lecture.

The illustrated lecture of Prof. Caughy at ford's opera house was well attended and its intrinsic merits justified the full house. Stereopticon views of the "Eternal City presented with clear xactness, while the descriptive monologue of the lecture symmetrically complemented the illustrations.

# A Generous Giver.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, who died last Tuesday at Malden, Mass., distinguished herself by giving for charitable purposes over \$2,000. 00. Among the gifts are one of \$25,000 to Howard university, of this city, and \$20,00 to Hampton institute, near Fortress Monroe,

#### The Weather. Flits, colder weather, followed by slowly rising tem evalues, resterly winds, generally higher barameter Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 30.29; 11 a. m.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. The Rev. J. H. Gunning, department chap-lain of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York state and pastor of the First Baptist church of Nyack, N. Y., has tendered his resignation to his congregation, and accepted a call from a church in Boston at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. -Walter, a 12-year-old son of City Jailer Fralix, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was killed by his 15-year-old brother Saturday evening under most singular circumstances. The laller was in a room handling a gun, when it fell from his hands and was discharged. The load passed through a closed door and struck his brother in the side, producing instant death.

26.7°; 3 p. m., 27.0°; 7 p. m., 22.8°, 11 p. m., 17.5°; maximum, 35.7°; minimum, 17.4°. Precipitation,

# A Sweet Western Story.

Easton Transcript.
"Only think of it!" exclaimed a Chicago girl. 'I weigh one hundred and twenty pounds in my "Do you" replied her cousin fro st. Louis, glancing at the feet of the first speaker weigh altogether?" They never speak as they

# MR. KEIFER EXPLAINS.

Saying That He Is Pursued by a Clique of Designing Correspondents

Whose Lobbying Schemes He Defeated When He Was Speaker,

Gen. H. V. Boyaton Named as the Leader of the . Attacking Clique.

Boynton Denies the Charge and Dares Keifer to Ask an Investigation.

Representative Keifer appeared before Kesars. Dockery and Brewer, a submittee of the committee on accounts, on Saturday in regard to the appointment of his nephew. P. Gaines, as stenographer to the house committees on the day before the adjourn-ment of the forty-seventh congress.

In answer to a question by Mr. Dockery as to whether the resignation of Mr. Tyson as stonographer of the house committees had been demanded, Mr. Keifer said he did not remember, but added that perhaps it was talked about. He said the resignation of Tyson was really in parsuance of an understanding had at the time he was appointed, standing had at the time he was appointed, but afterward, however, Tyson asked that he might be allowed to remain until the stose of the session, so that he might receive an extra menth's pay granged to employes on the rolls of the house at the time, and that he, Keifer, consented thereto. In point of fact, Mr. Keifer said, Mr. Gaines, his nephew, who succeeded Tyson, had done more work during the session than Tyson had.

Mr. Keifer further stated to the committee that all newspaper talk shout the affair was

Mr. Keifer further stated to the committee that all newspaper talk shout the affair was caused by a clique of correspondents, who were angry because he had defeated a bill which they had been trying to lobby through congress. He did not give the name of the bill nor of the correspondents, and the committee adjourned without asking him any more constitute.

bill nor of the correspondents, and the committee adjourned without asking him any more questions.

Mr. Keifer was afterward asked to give the bill and the names of the correspondents referred to by him in his testimony. He replied: "I do not care to go into that now, but if the committee wants to know all the facis I have got them at hand. I have correspondence and documents to prove the statement that I made to Mr. Dockery and Mr. Brower. They will be brought forward at the proper time."

"It is said." remarked the interviewer," that you had reference to Gen. H. V. Boynton, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, as one of the correspondents."

Gen. Keifer waited a moment before he answered. "I will tell you this," said he, "if it will give you any idea of the correctness of that statement. Gen. Boynton was one of the clique of correspondents who instigated the unwarranted attacks that have been made upon me."

Gen. Keifer was then asked to give the circumstances which led to Gaines's appointent as stenographer. "I first appointed Gaines to be speaker's clerk because that is a very confidential position, and one in which I desired to have a man whom I knew and could trust. Gaines did more work than any stenographer in the house's employ. It was understood that Tyson wanted to resign. It was the agreement that Gaines should succeed him. The reason Tyson did not resign earlier was because he wanted to stay in long enough to receive the usual extra month's pay. That's all there is of it. Nobody was turned out. While I am talking about this, I will say something about the appointment of White, as speaker's clerk, by me. There have been volumes printed in the public press about that appointment in the whole of the Newley her. the public press about that appointment. Why, the Chicago Tribune, if it has not printed as much on that subject as is in the whole of the Scriptures, has at least given to the public as muce literature about it as there is in the New Testament. The burden of it all has been that I was guilty of gross nepotism in appointing White, because he was my nephew. The fact is that White is no relative of mine, nor any relative whatsoever of any relative. nor any relative whatsoever of any relative of mine. Gen. Boynton, who first started that story said. I believe, that the public would believe it because I had a brother-inwould believe it because I had a brother-inlaw in Ohio whose name is White. So I
had. Judge White, that brother-in-law,
died a few menths ago and was never an
applicant for any place under the government. White, the clerk, was formerly a page
in the house. He was turned out and went
from Washington friendless and alone. He
wont to Boston. He was sick and broken in
health. He practically became a smaller
edition of the tramp. He drifted back to this
section of the country and went to Alexandria, Va. From there he came here and
applied to Gen. Williams, of Wisconsin, then
a member of the house. Williami a member of the house. William; sent him to me. He came to my house one night. He was sick and had no-where to go. I became interested in his case and took care of him. I sent him out to Ohio and got him an education in college, which cost nothing. I then took him into my law office. He studied law when his health cost novement of the studied in the cost of the studied in the cost of the studied in the cost of the studied in the studied i When I was elected speaker I

position. In that position Speaker Carness retains him."
"How about opening the reporters' gallery to general visitors at the close

session?"
"It was this way. Every member on the floor was in favor of doing it. I alone was opposed to it. I did not think it right, and knew besides that only about fifteen could be put up there among the newspaper corre-spondents. But all the members wanted it done. I could not refuse to recognize mem bers who wanted to ask unanimous consent for anything. A speaker has to give such recognition. The house unanimously decided to open the reporters gallery. I could not vote against it, but had I been on the floor vote against it, but had I been on the floor would have done so. The talk about that affair was also engineered by the clique of newspaper correspondents whom I had offended by preventing the passage of a bill for which they were lobbying."

Mr. Keifer's statement to the committee was the talk of newspaper row Saturds and

was the talk of newspaper row Saturday and yesterday. It was understood that the famous McGarrahan case was the one referred to by Mr. Keifer, and his direct statement concerning Gen. Boynton in this connection has called out the following reply from that gentleman, to which he subscribes his name; "When a public man pleads the baby act he furnishes an excellent standard with which

to estimate his real stature. Gen. Keifer has thus stepped before his associates parading this infantile measuring red. "Heing called on to answer before a com-

mittee of the house for discharging a com-petent officer on the threshold of an adjourn-ment and appointing instead his own nophew to draw \$3,800 during the recess for doing to draw \$5,800 during the recess for doing nothing, he answered that he made the change, but that the noise over it was made by a clique of correspondents in revenge for his defeating a private bill in which they were interested. While making this general charge before the committee, but without names, he privately authorized the statement that he has letters and documents to sustain this charge, which at the proper time he would produce. He has also caused it to be understood, in his own peculiar indirect ways, that I am one of those against whom he brings this charge. So far as I am concerned this charge, as he presents against whom he brings this charge. So far as I am concerned this charge, as he presents it, is dishonestly manufactured to suit his present emergency, and it is doubtless as lake in regard to others.

"For a period dating ten years before Gen.